[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 17th February, 1885.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Fall of Khartoum.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 14th February, states that the news of the fall of Khartoum and the murder of General Gordon has caused a deep sensation in England and has been received with a feeling of profound regret in all the countries which have any connection with the British Government. Gordon was a very celebrated General and rendered important services to the State. The object of Lord Wolseley's expedition was to save General Gordon. But now that he has been killed, the question is whether the British troops should be withdrawn from the Soudan. The *Akhbár* is of opinion that large reinforcements should be sent, the deaths of General Gordon and other Generals avenged, and the insurrection completely suppressed. The *Akhbár* hopes that Native Chiefs will offer to render any kind of aid which Government may require, and recommends the despatch of twenty thousand troops to the scene of action.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The same.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 15th February, regrets the death of General Gordon, and observes that England could hardly

spare such an able General when difficulties have simultaneously cropped up in several parts of her extensive dominions. Every effort should now be made to bring the Soudan embroglio to a final close. But the *Hindustání* would advise the British Government not to adopt any unnecessary measures in the moment of excitement. There is reason to fear that some native troops will be sent to the Soudan. But, looking at the unsatisfactory state of things on the North-West frontier, it will be unwise to send the Sikhs and the Gurkhas out of this country. Moreover, the Indian tax-payer cannot afford to bear any additional burdens.

Circulation, 525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 10th February, expresses regret at the Soudan disaster, but hopes that more troops will be soon sent to recover Khartoum from the rebels and to re-establish British prestige.

The same.

The *Shafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th February, adverting to the requisition received from home for a contingent of native troops for service in the Soudan, remarks that the Home Government should employ the native army in a foreign country on such an occasion by all means. But it is to be hoped that the Indian treasury will not be burdened with the cost of the contingent.

Despatch of a contingent of native troops to the Soudan.

Circulation, 525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 12th February, states that the *Itla* newspaper of Persia, in its issue of the 20th December, publishes a Persian translation of an article that appeared in the *Urwatu-l-Wusqá*, the Arabic journal of Paris, on the Central Asian and the Soudan affairs. In that article the *Urwat* observed that some native chiefs had sent their emissaries to Merv and Askabad, to express their sympathy and friendship towards the Russians! It is almost needless to say that the rumour is utterly unfounded. The *St. James' Gazette* and the

Urwatu-l-Wusqá of Paris and the native chiefs.

Paris journal in question seem to be vying with each other in spreading such mischievous rumours.

Circulation. 1,400 copies.

Russian advance in Central Asia.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 16th February, referring to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, makes the following proposals for the consideration of Government :—(1) The North-West frontier should be fortified. (2) All the trans-Indus territory should be surrendered to the Amír, and Kandahar and Helmund occupied in return. The Amír is sure to accept this exchange. By the evacuation of the trans-Indus territory the immediate neighbourhood of perfidious Afgháns would be avoided. (3) Government should strenghten its friendly relations with the Khán of Beluchistán, and construct a railroad in that country. (4) A railroad should be constructed from the Persian Gulf to the Helmund in order that troops may be rapidly transported from the Gulf to Afghánistán. (5) Government should occupy the country of the Uzbeks and Heratis, who are groaning under Afghán oppression, paying Abdul Rahmán a suitable sum of money as the price of the country. The two tribes would gladly welcome British rule. (6) Strong forts should be constructed at Herat, Lashjovan (*sic*), and Kandahar. (7) Above all, everything should be done to conciliate all classes of natives.

Sir T. Madho Rao's letter regarding Russian advance in Central Asia.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 11th February, publishes a Marathi translation of the letter contributed by Sir T. Madho Rao to the *Madras Times* regarding the subject of Russian advance in Central Asia, and highly approves of his recommendation for the appointment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as the king of this country. The Viceroy is after all but a servant of the Crown, and does not take the same interest in promoting the welfare of the people as a king would. (The *Nyáya Sudhá*, Harda, of the 11th February, has also published a translation of Sir T. Madho Rao's letter.)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 8th February, referring to the account, published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 2nd February, of the alleged ill-treatment of a landlord, president of a municipal committee, by a tahsíldár, remarks that, if the account is true, the case is deserving of serious consideration at the hand of Sir Charles Aitchison. It thinks that if the landlord had not paid his last revenue instalment, the tahsíldár should have first endeavoured to realize the instalment by attaching his property, and should not have at once put him into the lock-up. The tahsíldár was not justified in arresting him when he came to the tahsíl to attend the meeting of the municipal committee. The way the tahsíldár abused him was most unjustifiable. Such terms would not be justifiable even if addressed to a criminal. It is to be hoped that the Panjáb Government will make a thorough inquiry into the matter.

Alleged ill-treatment of a landlord by a tahsíldár, Panjáb.

Circulation, 900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 13th February, referring to the draft rules framed by the Panjáb Government under section 159 of the Panjáb Municipal Act of 1884, remarks that the provisions of clause 3, rule XIX, are very unsatisfactory. That clause provides that if two candidates for a membership poll an equal number of votes, the senior in years will be deemed to be elected. It is of opinion that in such cases, if one of the candidates is ignorant and the other educated, the latter should be preferred to the former; but if both of them are ignorant, the one, who is of a higher social position than the other, should be preferred.

Draft rules framed under section 159 of the Panjáb Municipal Act of 1884.

The same paper, of the 10th February, regrets to state that selections for Honorary Magistracies are made on no fixed principle. The good-will of the district officers seems to be the chief

Honorary Magistrates.

recommendation for the office, and the result is that many ignorant persons, who are disqualified for the exercise of criminal powers, have been appointed Honorary Magistrates. No one, who is not acquainted with the law, who is not able to write a tolerably fair judgment, whose income does not exceed Rs. 200 a month, and who is not popular with the people, should be eligible for the office in question. The term of office for an Honorary Magistrate should be fixed at three years, but a man should be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of the term. No Honorary Magistrate, who possesses any land in the place where he exercises criminal powers, should be allowed to hear any case singly. At such places trials should be held by a bench of two Magistrates.

Increase of work in Munsifs' Courts, Panjáb.

The same paper observes that the increase of powers of Munsifs in the Panjáb under the new Re-organization Scheme has led to a great increase of work in their courts. It is believed that in consequence they hold their courts as a rule from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. It appears from the *Tribune* that the Munsif at Lahore works from 9 in the morning to 8 in the evening. Hence the number of Munsifs should be increased, or the higher courts should now and then send for cases from their courts to their own files for disposal.

Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Calcutta Trades' Dinner.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th February, regrets to state that Sir Rivers Thompson, who receives such a handsome salary from the Indian revennes, is nothing if not hostile to the children of the soil. His strong opposition to the Ilbert Bill and the local self-government scheme is well known, but he even surpassed himself at the late Calcutta Trades' Dinner, attacking educated Bengalis in the presence of the Viceroy. When an irresponsible Anglo-Indian newspaper attacks the educated classes of natives, it is one thing, but when the head of a Local Government does the same, it is quite another thing. The *Pioneer* has very highly praised Sir Rivers Thompson's speech, but the *Shafiq*

is at one with the *Indian Mirror* in regarding it as a fresh proof of his unfitness for the high post he holds.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 11th February, in a communicated article, states that the students of the third class at the Zila School at Allahabad are required to pass a test before they are allowed to compete for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle-class Examination. If a student fails to pass the test even in one or two subjects by a few marks, the headmaster does not allow him to compete. This system of weeding the class is objectionable and presses hard on students. As the test is generally held no less than two months before the Middle-class Examination, many boys who are found to be deficient in one or two subjects at the former may be able to make up their deficiency during the interval. This year there were many failures at the test in History and Geography owing to several causes. Students got their new text-books only a short time before the test. Moreover, the head-master did not make very satisfactory arrangements for the instruction of the different sections of the third class during the absence of the second teacher last year. The Director of Public Instruction should see to this.

Zila School at Allahabad and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle-class Examination.

Circulation, 350 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agrá*, of the 15th February, states that, as the British Government has recognized zamíndárs as landlords and conceded them power of transfer, and does not take from them more than the fixed revenue, the value of land has greatly risen. But the popularity of land has again begun to decrease owing to different causes, some of which are the following:—(1) The renewal of settlement operations every thirty years exposes landlords to a great deal of expense and trouble, and the revenue is generally heavily assessed. (2) The cost of litigation is very heavy. (3) Irrigation officials levy black-mail from landlords and cultivators, and oppress those who do not comply with their illegal demands. (4) Landlords and cultivators are charged exorbitant rates of

Alleged grievances of landlords and cultivators.

interest by professional money-lenders. (5) The method of realizing revenue from joint estates is very objectionable. If a co-sharer does not pay his instalment, the revenue authorities at once realize it from the other co-sharer, without first endeavouring to realize it from the defaulter himself by any of the eight methods provided in the law. When a well-to-do zamíndár has to pay several revenue instalments for his co-sharer in this way, he himself becomes poor. He must resort to the Civil Courts if he desires to recover his money from his co-sharer.

Death of a coolie caused by a European at Dacca.

The same paper states that it appears that a coolie, while engaged in loading a carriage at the railway station at Dacca, was kicked by a European. The kick caused him to fall on the ground, and he died the next day. He will be found to have died from a rupture of the spleen, and the accused will escape with a fine of Rs. 5. If the deceased were a respectable man, the fine would be a little larger.

Circulation, 359 copies.

Supply of forms required for the use of patwáris and kánungos in the United Provinces.

The *Shám-i-Oudh* (Fyzabad), of the 31st January (received on the 12th February), complains that the Director of Agriculture and Commerce obtains all the forms, required for the use of patwáris and kánungos throughout the United Provinces, from Munshi Newal Kishor's Press and the Church Mission Press at Lucknow. This arrangement involves an injustice to the local presses, which could supply the forms at the same rates. Government should patronize all presses, because an increase in the number of presses and the spread of civilization and knowledge go hand in hand. True, Munshi Newal Kishor has rendered great services to Government, but the best way of recognising those services would be by the bestowal of a suitable title on him. He is a well-to-do man and does not care for such work. Moreover, it should be observed that the sending of the forms from Lucknow to distant places, such as Garhwál, Bulandshahr, Ballia, &c., must necessarily

involve delay and expense which would be avoided, if the Collectors were allowed to get the forms printed at the local presses.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Rafáh-i-Ám* (Siálkot), of the 8th February, complains that when the higher officers go on tour, they generally take the district officers and the tahsíldárs with them. This is an objectionable practice, as the people cannot have the courage to tell them their grievances in the presence of the local authorities.

Official tours.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 15th February, states that a European Telegraph officer at Meerut is said to have lately shot a coolie. The full particulars of the unfortunate incident have not yet been published. But the *Hindustání* will not be surprised if the death of the deceased is ascribed to a rupture of the spleen, as is always done on such occasions. No one can say when such incidents will be put a stop to.

A coolie shot by a European Telegraph officer at Meerut.

Circulation, 110 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 13th February, publishes an account of Sir Alfred Lyall's late visit to Aligarh, and observes that all persons were highly satisfied with his courtesy and politeness.

Lieutenant-Governor's late visit to Aligarh.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 275 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 11th February, praises the Council of Regency at Patiala for its successful administration, briefly referring to the important works of public utility constructed, the reforms introduced, and the aid rendered by it to Government during the late Kabul war. The Council has still been able to lay by 40 lakhs of rupees. At the time of the death of the late Mahárája the State was in debt to the extent of 9 lakhs. The *Akhbár* advises Native Chiefs not to

Council of Regency at Patiala.

make an improper use of their money, and to manage their affairs in accordance with the advice of their experienced councillors.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th February, is glad to state that Dr. Aghor Náth, Principal of the College at Hyderabad, who was unjustly expelled from he State by the Darbar, has again been invited and reinstated in his post by the Nizám. His reinstatement speaks volumes in favour of the good sense of His Highness.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Reinstatement of Dr. Aghor Náth in his post at Hyderabad by the Nizám.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Shafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th February, is glad to state that the management of the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway is much better than that of the Panjáb Northern State Railway, so far as the comfort of the passengers is concerned. But it is to be regretted that the condition of the natives in the service of the Railway Company is very unsatisfactory. They are very inadequately paid and frequently fined for small things. Some railway officers have made it a rule not to pay more than Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 a month to any new man. The increases of pay granted to officials are few and far between. Of the 150 men employed in a large office, only 25 persons lately received an increase, which in the majority of cases did not exceed 8 *annas*! The Company pays its European and Eurasian servants on a much more generous scale. When it exacts a fair day's work from its native servants, it ought to pay them adequately. Another reason, for which they are entitled to its special indulgence, is that their countrymen contribute the lion's share of its revenues.

Low pay allowed by the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway Company to its native servants.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 11th February, is glad to state that the postal authorities have decided to establish a sub-post office at the city at Lahore, which will issue and pay money-

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

Establishment of a new sub-post office at Lahore.

orders, receive value-payable parcels, privileged newspapers, &c., for despatch, in order to save the people the trouble of going to the General Post-Office, which is nearly two miles off. The *Akhbár* is of opinion that the new post-office should be established near the city police-station, the principal newspaper presses and the book-sellers' shops being situated in the neighbourhood. It would be a good thing if a portion of the police-station itself were assigned to the purpose.

Circulation, 275 copies.

David Ross, Esq., C.I.E., Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 14th February, highly praises Mr. David Ross, C.I.E., Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway, for his able administration of the Railway and his good qualities. The management of that line is not, of course, entirely free from faults, but is considerably better than that of any other line. Mr. Ross is always ready to redress as far as possible the grievances of the travelling public which are brought to his notice by the vernacular newspapers. His conduct towards his native subordinates is all that could be desired. He meets natives of rank and position on the most friendly terms, and, hard worked as he is, frequently attends the social and public meetings of natives. The *Akhbár* also publishes a vernacular translation of the article that appeared in the *London Railway and Tramway Express*, of the 20th December last, in his praise. (The *Delhi Punch*, Lahore, of the 11th February, also publishes an abstract of the article of the *Express*, and remarks that perhaps no other European enjoys such popularity among natives as Mr. Ross.)

Circulation, 375 copies.

Need for the introduction of platform-tickets into the N.-W. P.

The *Núru-l-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 14th February, referring to the non-admission by railway officials of natives to railway stations in these provinces to receive their friends or to see them off, urges that quarter-anna platform-tickets should be introduced, as has already been done in the Panjáb.

The same paper is glad to state that the post-office at Collectorganj at Cawnpore has been also made a telegraph-office, and urges that the city post-office should be also made a telegraph-office.

Need for making the city post-office at Cawnpore also a telegraph-office.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 13th February, protests against the proposed demolition of the old royal public building, called the Dilkusha, at Lucknow. It is a very nice building, and some historical interest also attaches to it. During the mutiny the British troops recovered it from the rebels after a severe fight. If the walls of the building are unsafe, the Local Government or the Municipal Committee should strengthen them. The public opinion at Lucknow is opposed to the demolition. (The *Kárnámah*, Lucknow, of the 9th February, also protests against the proposal.)

Circulation, 605 copies.

Proposed demolition of the Dilkusha building at Lucknow.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 11th February, publishes a letter communicated by a correspondent at Jubbulpur. The writer is surprised that during Mr. Crosthwaite, Officiating Chief Commissioner's visit to that place, Mrs. Crosthwaite paid a visit to one Shri Khande's wife, who was formerly a widow and remarried last year. The Brahmin community in general is quite opposed to the widow marriage movement. Another correspondent, writing on the same subject, remarks that the advocates for the movement are held in abhorrence by the Brahmins in general, and asks Government to expel the former from Jubbulpur.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Widow-marriage movement at Jubbulpur.

A correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 11th February, finds fault with vernacular newspapers for publishing advertisements, written in no very decent language, regarding the sale of quack medicines, and

Circulation, 600 copies.

Publication of indecent advertisements in vernacular newspapers.

advises them to refrain from publishing such advertisements. A correspondent of the same paper, of the 15th February, in commenting upon the same subject, warns native editors that the publication of such advertisements amounts to an offence under sections 292 and 293 of the Penal Code.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 11th February, complains of the great increase of prostitutes at Lucknow, and asks the municipal committee to expel them from the principal streets. They are an evil temptation to the people and are also responsible for a great deal of crime.

Prostitutes at Lucknow.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Feb. 14th ...	Feb. 16th ..	150 copies.
2	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Díván Bútá Singh,	„ 9th, 11th & 13th.	„ 12th, 14th & 15th respectively.	500 „
3	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujáau-l-Hasan ...	„ 14th ...	„ 15th ...	150 „
4	*Anwár-i-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dilawar Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ 12th ...	145 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 10th ...	„ 14th ...	80 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 11th & 14th	„ 14th & 17th respectively.	1,880 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Munshí Hanúmán Prasád.	„ 10th ...	„ 17th ...	500 „
8	*Akhtar-i-Oudh* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Alí Husain ...	„ 7th ...	„ 12th ...	...
9	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 10th ...	„ 15th ...	...
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ..	„ 14th ...	„ 16th ...	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
11	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 9th ...	„ 12th ...	102 copies.
12	*Anís-i-Hind* ...	Agrá ..	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	„ 10th ...	„ 14th ...	100 „
13	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 7th ...	„ 13th ...	150 „
14	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ 7th & 14th	„ 11th & 17th respectively.	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
15	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	Feb. 12th ...	Feb. 15th ...	250 copies.
16	*Aror Vansh Prakásh*	Fyzábád...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sheo Prasád ...	For Feb. ...	,, 17th ...	300 ,,
17	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mirzá Khán ...	Feb 11th ...	,, 14th ...	110 ,,
18	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	,, 13th ...	,, 16th ...	110 ,,
19	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ram Krishn Varmá	,, 16th ...	,, 17th ...	1,400 ,,
20	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 7th ...	,, 11th ...	300 ,,
21	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 9th ...	,, 12th ...	453 ,,
22	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhúpál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	,, 11th ...	,, 14th ...	225 ,,
23	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, ,, ...	,, 15th ...	331 ,,
24	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Jhandá Singh ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,
25	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	,, 11th, 13th & 15th.	,, 12th, 13th & 16th respectively.	600 ,,
26	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Mír ...	,, 8th ...	,, 14th ...	280 ,,
27	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	,, 11th & 14th	,, 13th & 16th respectively.	150 ,,
28	*Jalwa-i-Tár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	...
29	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Jan. 25th & 5th Feb.	,, 13th ...	150 ,,
30	*Karnámah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Feb. 9th ...	,, 11th ...	250 ,,
31	*Ká-lí Patrikd* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ..	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	,, 13th ...	,, 15th ...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.).

32	*Katchar Punch* ...	Konlá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Sháh ...	,,	11th ...	,,	14th ...	110	copies.
33	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	,,	9th ...	,,	13th ...	350	,,
34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	,,	8th & 12th	,,	11th & 14th respectively.	190	,,
35	*Khair Khwáh-i-Islám*,	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ismáíl,	,,	9th ...	,,	13th ...	300	,,
36	*Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	,,	12th ...	,,	15th ...	...	
37	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Harsukh Rái ...	,,	10th, 12th & 14th.	,,	12th, 14th, & 16th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.).	
38	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Háfiz Abdullah ...	Jan.	18th & 25th	,,	12th ...	84	copies.
39	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Hidáyat Alí ...	Feb.	4th ..	,,	11th ..	130	,,
40	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Buláqi Dás ...	,,	8th ...	,,	,, ...	300	,,
41	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ..	Gobardhan Dás ...	,,	9th ...	,,	13th ...	90	,,
42	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ..	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	,,	10th ...	,,	11th ...	200	,,
43	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,,	7th ...	,,	,, ...	30	,,
44	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán*,	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ..	,,	8th ...	,,	13th ...	200	,,
45	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	,,	14th ...	,,	17th ...	175	,,
46	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	,,	9th ...	,,	11th ...	270	,,
47	*Muir Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshi Lál ...	,,	12th ...	,,	15th ...	...	
48	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Agrá ..	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	,,	10th ...	,,	13th ...	100	,,
49	*Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Bihárí Lál ...	,,	1st ..	,,	11th ...	125	,,
50	*Murásla-i-Kashmír* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shyám Naráyan ...	For Nov. & Dec.		,,	14th ...	500	,,
51	*Nuigar-i-Ázam*	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Amjad Alí ...	Feb.	9th ...	,,	,, ...	175	,,
52	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	,,	8th ...	,,	12th ...	168	,,
53	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ..	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ..	,,	15th ...	,,	16th ..	350	,,
54	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	,,	10th ...	,,	12th ...	96	,,
55	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	,,	11th ...	,,	15th ...	175	,,
56	*Nigamomayan* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Munshi Debí Prasád	For Feb.		,,	17th ...	180	,,
57	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín	Feb.	7th ...	,,	12th ...	110	,,
58	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	,,	12th ...	,,	14th ...	775	,,
59	*Núr-i-Budáún* ...	Konlá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Sháh ...	,,	,, ...	,,	15th ...	300	,,

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
60	*Nuru-l-Absár* ...	Allahábád,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Roshan Lál ...	Feb. 12th ...	Feb. 15th ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.).
61	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 14th ...	,, 14th ...	375 copies.
62	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	,, 8th ...	,, 13th ...	200 ,,
63	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	,, 11th ...	,, ,, ...	350 ,,
64	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 11th to 17th	,, 11th to 17th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
65	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 12th ...	,, 15th ...	450 copies.
66	*Panjabi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	,, 7th, 11th & 14th.	,, 12th, 14th, & 16th respectively.	275 ,,
67	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	,, 12th ...	,, 14th ...	80 ,,
68	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, 10th ...	,, 12th ...	363 ,,
69	*Pravág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 11th ...	,, ,, ...	700 ,,
70	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 14th ...	,, 16th ...	110 ,,
71	*Rafík-i-Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand ...	,, 8th ...	,, 15th ...	400 ,,
72	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 14th ...	,, ,, ...	400 ,,
73	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gholám Husain ...	,, 16th ...	,, 17th ...	350 ,,
74	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Khádim Alí ...	,, 9th to 14th	,, 11th to 16th	420 ,,
75	*Rajputana Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 9th ...	,, 11th ...	160 ,,

76	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlám ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	Jan. 15th, 22nd & 29th.	„	„ ...	125	„
77	*Rávi-i-Benazír* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Hargopál ...	For Feb. ...	„	14th ...	500	„
78	*Reformer* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	Feb. 11th ...	„	13th ...	700	„
79	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nizamu-l-dín ...	„ 7th ...	„	11th ...	150	„
80	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bahá wal-pur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 12th ...	„	15th ...	264	„
81	*Safír-i-Panjáb* ...	Hoshyár-púr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	„ 11th ...	„	17th ...	253	„
82	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhá-kar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„ 9th ...	„	14th ...	215	„
83	*Shafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Saifu-l-Haq ...	„ 14th ...	„	16th ...	...	...
84	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	„ 10th ...	„	14th ...	100	„
85	*Sham-i-Oudh* ...	Fyzábád...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kishan Prasád ..	Jan. 31st ...	„	12th ..	359	„
86	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibrá-hím.	Feb. 10th ...	„	„ ...	175	„
87	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khándwá,	Maráthí ...	Ditto ...	...	„ 11th ...	„	14th ...	...	...
88	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá...	„ 12th ...	„	16th ...	70	„
89	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rahat Alí Khán ...	„ „ ..	„	15th ..	105	„
90	*Tamannái* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 16th ...	„	17th ...	125	„
91	*Túttya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kirrár Husain ...	„ 8th ..	„	11th ...	198	„
92	*Vazír-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	„ 15th ...	„	17th ...	200	„
93	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand .	„ 8th to 14th	„	12th to 17th	900	„
94	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sirāju-l-dín Ahmad	„ 9th ...	„	12th ...	300	„

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 24th February, 1885.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

POLITICAL.

Fall of Khartoum 123
Ditto 124
Ditto 124
Ditto 124
British policy in the Soudan 124
Ditto ditto 125
Ditto ditto 125
Employment of native troops in the Soudán 126
Fall of Khartoum and the Musalmáns of Lucknow 126
Ditto ditto ditto 126
Russia and India 127
Central Asian affairs 127
Rumour about the Amír's intention to pay a visit to the Viceroy ... 128

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Civil Courts... 128
Draft rules framed by the Panjáb Government under the Panjáb Municipal Act of 1884 128
Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Calcutta Trades' Dinner ... 129
Ditto ditto ditto 129
Killing of natives by Anglo-Indians 130
Fees levied under section 96, Act XIX of 1873 130
Late Allahabad Pleadership Examination 130
Whipping 131
New restrictions on the cutting of bamboos in the forests in the North-Western Provinces 131
Vaccination 131
Alleged mismanagement of the religious endowments in Kumaun ... 131

PAGE.

NATIVE STATES.

Mysore 132
Jaipur 132

RAILWAY.

Railway reforms 132
Alleged misconduct of a ticket-collector towards a child at the city railway-station at Peshawar 133
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway 133
Need for serais at railway-stations 133

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Increase of thefts at Moradabad 134
Kite-flying fair, Batala... 134
Erection of the central hall of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, 135